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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this Model United Nations (UN) seminar for faculty advisors and conference leaders was to provide seminar participants with new and innovative ideas to more effectively simulate the complex UN system. This document summarizes seminar speeches presented by: (1) James Jonah, Assistant U.N. Secretary-General; (2) Frank Pinto, Interregional Energy Advisor; (3) Derek Boothby, Senior Political Affairs Officer; (4) Bertrand Ramcharan, Chief of the Drafting Service; and (5) Lola Costa-Esmard, First Assembly Affairs Officer. Brief summary reports are provided about individual faculty advisor's workshops on administration, information sources, social studies curriculum, and student skill development in relation to Model UN programs and about conference leaders' workshops in terms of Model UN staff management, conference services, size and scope of the model programs, and crisis simulations and innovations. Reports on two seminar plenary sessions are also provided. The first plenary, entitled "The United Nations' Importance to the Future of Succeeding Generations," opened with a speech by Peter Bruckner, Denmark's UN Ambassador. The second plenary, called "Building the Model UN movement: The Model United Nations Consortium," was opened by James Muldoon, Jr., Director of the Model UN and Assistant Director of the United Nations of Association of the United States of America (UNA-USA). (JHP)

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NINTH ANNUAL MODEL U.N. SEMINAR

CO-SPONSORED BY UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

JULY 8 - 10, 1988

NEW YORK

SUMMARY REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

The United Nations Association of the USA (UNA-USA) and the United Nations Environment Programme co-sponsored the annual Model U.N. Seminar, July 8 - 10, 1988. Thirty-two faculty advisors and forty-nine Model U.N. conference leaders attended the three days of meetings. The general evaluations of the Seminar were very positive. All expressed their appreciation to the speakers from the United Nations Secretariat and the leadership of the various workshop leaders. The substantive and practical mix of the Seminar provided the participants with new and innovative tools to more effectively simulate the complex United Nations system.

The importance of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to this season of Model U.N. conferences was stressed time and again by both the workshops and the U.N. briefings. A specific appeal was made by UNA-USA to the participating Model U.N. conference leaders to incorporate UNEP issues in the topics for their 1988-89 conferences. Dealing with environmental issues on the global level is extremely important to all of us. The Model U.N. movement has a responsibility to take leadership in educating tomorrow's leaders on these issues. Additional information about UNEP and its activities can be received by writing to Dr. Noel Brown, Director of the New York Office; UNEP; DC2-0803; United Nations, NY 10017.

The 1988 Model U.N. Seminar marks the second year of the Model United Nations Network. The participants affirmed their support of the Network and issued a statement to the National Convention of UNA-USA supporting stronger ties with the Association and with each other through the establishment of an international Model United Nations Consortium. The statement is reproduced in this summary report. The Seminar has experienced modest growth reaching an international audience in 1988. Representatives from the North American Model U.N. (Canada) and a high school Model U.N. in Puebla, Mexico were in attendance. This is a very exciting development for Model U.N.ing in general. Hopefully, the 1989 Seminar will include the Model U.N. leadership in Asia, Africa and Europe. This report documents the considerable creative ideas and innovations discussed at the United Nations and the Omni Park Central Hotel. The work that went into planning the Seminar is dwarfed by the incredible information generated in the workshops. All the participants should be congratulated for their energy and contribution to the success of the program.

A special note of thanks must be given to four hard-working interns -- Laurie McCaffrey, Bruce Kramer, Jim Pollock and Tammy Gildea -- who were the rapporteurs of all the sessions of the Seminar and are responsible for the summaries you find in this report. Also, I want to thank the United Nations Visitor Section for their expert assistance in arranging the speakers and program at U.N. headquarters. And, finally I would like to thank Diana Neidle of the Committee for National Security for coming and presenting a special workshop on Negotiations, the staff of the United Nations NGO Resource Center and Public Inquiries Unit for facilitating the Seminar participants insatiable U.N. information and materials needs which they handled so efficiently, and Patricia Szczerbn of Global Education Motivators, Inc. for presenting GEMNET and computer to the Model U.N. movement, once again.

James P. Muldoon, Jr., Director
Model U.N. & Youth Programs
August 1988

MODEL U.N. SEMINAR BRIEFINGS
Friday, July 8
United Nations

WELCOME

The Model United Nations Seminar opened with an address from Assistant Secretary-General James O. C. Jonah of the Office of Research and Information. Mr. Jonah began his speech by applauding the tremendous impact of M.U.N. programs and expressed joy in addressing M.U.N. leaders. Model United Nations programs, he continued, fill a void in teaching both the ideals and the structure, machinery, and function of the United Nations. In fact, continued Jonah, the present financial crisis faced by the U.N. is a result of the general misunderstanding of and apathy toward the organization in the United States. The lack of congressional support of the U.N. is not malicious, he noted, but rather a result of misunderstanding the structure of the United Nations. The decision to withold funds is aimed to force the U.N. to reform and streamline, but because the cut affects the staff rather than the member states, the action is misguided and ineffective. The Asst. Secretary-General closed his address by expressing his grave concern with the declining U.S. role in the U.N. and stressed a belief that young people educated by M.U.N. programs could help to save the U.N. from the present crisis.

Jim Pollock

BRIEFING A

The Convention's first briefing was presented by Mr. Frank Pinto, Inter-regional Energy Advisor, Natural Resources and Energy Division, Department of Technical Cooperation for Development, and encompassed energy conservation and prospects. Mr. Pinto began by expressing his delight in the progress less developed nations have taken toward conservation: saving by ending certain activities; by reducing the "quality" of activities (i.e. lowering the thermostat, driving more slowly); by scheduling activities and increasing efficiency (i.e. insulation, utilization of waste heat). Mr. Pinto stressed the third method as his aim, as it focuses on efficiency rather than sacrifice, allowing growth and increasing quality of life.

Mr. Pinto then focused on energy waste in developing nations, noting that wood, the primary fuel of the third world, is only 12% efficient and could easily be doubled through use of modern wood stoves, solving the major energy problems of the Saharan region. He also noted the catch-22 faced by the developing world -- the inability to raise capital without efficient machinery and the inability to purchase machinery without sufficient capital. U.N. support helps these nations to develop modern infrastructures and economies, thus reducing the gargantuan third-world debt.

Mr. Pinto pointed out further room for improvement in the industrialized world, primarily in America, where industrial efficiency could potentially increase 22%. In conclusion, Mr. Pinto outlined three distinct steps in the conservation process. Problems in the primary stage include inefficient methods of extraction and production. The intermediate stage is plagued by losses in converting primary fuels into usable fuel, and in transmission and distribution. Finally, industry needs to institute new management and maintenance systems. Steps in each of these stages would decrease the waste of our limited resources.

Jim Pollock

BRIEFING B

Mr. Derek Boothby, Senior Political Affairs Officer at the Department for Disarmament Affairs, began his lecture by briefly outlining the history of disarmament in the UN. He emphasized that it is important to see these attempts as part of a long-term process. Although nations will always be unwilling to completely abandon their weapons, what is more important is that the nuclear powers are coming together to discuss these issues. The fact that three UN special sessions have been devoted to disarmament marks the path toward a solution to our world's nuclear buildup.

As Mr. Boothby pointed out, it is important to realize that nuclear technology "cannot be uninvented" -- once invented, the potential for nuclear arms will always be with us. He also noted that nations are finally beginning to realize the global effects of nuclear war, a first step to rational negotiations. The effects of a nuclear exchange would not be limited to a specific area but rather, would have devastating climatic and agricultural effects on a global level. Mr. Boothby also discussed nuclear proliferation and questioned the lasting power of the anti-proliferation treaty, noting that third-world countries will not take the treaty seriously until the superpowers make their own progress on vertical proliferation.

Mr. Boothby also outlined the issues of chemical and conventional weapons. The technology for chemical weapons is easily developed and designed; any nation is capable of producing them. Verification with chemical weapons is particularly sticky due to the unwillingness of industry to make their processes public, since they could then be used by rival firms. With conventional weapons, the main difficulty is their availability -- they are freely developed and distributed, making it difficult to get world-wide constraints on their use. A more effective route would be to place constraints on production, transferrence and importation, thereby limiting their availability.

Mr. Boothby concluded his speech with a note of hope for the future. He suggested that confidence-building measures be used in conjunction with arms reduction, thus decreasing the need for weapons. Disarmament, he explained, is improved international security with lower levels of weapons. Warnings prior to the movement of troops or mutual observance of military excercises might go a long way to increase security. As the U.N. continues its work over time it becomes more entrenched in international politics. Likewise, as nations make more and more treaties, the web of interdependence and cooperation grows more complex, bringing hope for the future.

Bruce Kramer

BRIEFING C

Mr. Bertrand Ramcharan, Chief of Drafting Services in the U.N. Secretariat, focused his discussion of Human Rights Issues on specific topics raised by members of the audience. He briefly discussed a number of issues, including: the 40th Anniversary of the Declaration of Human Rights; implementation of and compliance with U.N. Resolutions; U.N. cooperation with NGOs; national self-determination; and economic, social and cultural rights.

Mr. Ramcharan began by describing the U.N. Declaration of Human Rights as a "universally accepted statement of basic rights that every

government must recognize and respect vis-a-vis its people." Its main significance is that it can be used as a basis from which human rights abuses can be cited by individuals against their country and by one country against another.

On the subject of implementation and compliance, Mr. Ramcharan noted that one of the major roles of the U.N. is that of a forum for discussion and debate, in which any nation may cite another on its violations of human rights. The U.N. is successful in this role in that it can mitigate the extent of violations and deter their occurrence by condemning these actions and giving bad publicity to nations who perpetrate them. The U.N. also conducts country-based investigations into human rights abuses and reviews periodic reports on conditions in various nations and the measures being taken for improvement and protection of human rights.

Mr. Ramcharan stressed the importance of U.N. cooperation with NGOs who can more adequately identify, research and publicize specific problems, bringing them to the attention of the appropriate U.N. bodies. On the subject of economic and social versus political rights, Ramcharan pointed out that while the U.N. strives to ensure all rights for individuals, political and civil rights are more realizable, since governments can be ordered not to violate them. Social and economic rights are less tangible and can only be worked towards gradually through the operation of specialized U.N. organizations.

Ramcharan noted that the process of national self-determination is an on-going process in which the U.N. supports fragile nations against those which are more powerful. However, the U.N. focuses on internal or domestic difficulties as well. Finally, Mr. Ramcharan discussed the issue of war crimes. He noted that the U.N. subscribes to the belief of individual responsibility not to commit crimes against humanity and does not recognize the defense of superior orders, as was used in the Nuremburg Trials. The U.N. has recognized a number of crimes against humanity, such as apartheid and genocide, and is beginning to identify individuals, corporations and governments guilty of committing these crimes, in an effort to eradicate them from our world.

Laurie McCaffrey

BRIEFING D

In her discussion of the inner workings of the General Assembly, Ms. Lola Costa-Esmard, General Assembly Affairs Officer at the U.N., brought to light numerous important considerations which would be useful in reconstruction of the G.A. in Model U.N.s. Ms. Costa-Esmard stressed that Model UNers should understand and incorporate these considerations if they wish to participate in an accurate model of the U.N. system. She views the General Assembly as especially important as it deals with the entire spectrum of issues and, with the input of various branches and agencies, is able to determine the overall program of the U.N.

Ms. Costa-Esmard noted that each participant in the Model U.N. must thoroughly understand the U.N. Charter and Articles, as well as the rules and procedures which govern the assemblies, since many governments use these rules to win political battles. One in particular that was mentioned was the two-thirds majority rule, which is often used as a means to block legislation or amendments from passing. Another highly political procedure concerns the nine-member Credentials Committee, which often struggles over the authority of leaders of particular, contested

nations. This is extremely controversial, as there is much debate over who should serve as representative for a divided nation, or whether they should have a seat at all.

Also discussed was the fact that much of the negotiations on vital agenda issues is actually carried out behind the scenes and not on the G.A. floor. The President is rarely in his seat but instead, is meeting with various regional groups in order to diffuse problems and help work towards a solution. Another task which is attended to at this time is the scheduling of various issues on the agenda, yet another highly controversial topic.

Ms. Costa-Esmard also discussed the overall tone of the General Assembly, an ever-changing and important consideration in successful role-playing by MUNs. Traditionally, the tone is set by statements of position from major nations in the East-West blocs, with most countries following one of their examples. However, the rapid influx of new countries with highly varied concerns and interests has gradually evolved this situation. As a large number of the newer Members are third-world nations, the G.A. has moved away from its East-West orientation and towards one that is increasingly attuned to the differences between North and South. With this evolution, smaller areas of the world are finally getting the opportunity to voice opinions and make a significant impact in the U.N. The increasing interaction of NGOs with the U.N. and the G.A. has also had an impact. These organizations bring new thrusts to General Assembly discussion, dealing with issues which cross boundaries and transcend individual governments, making U.N. debate truly global in nature.

Laurie McCaffrey

MODEL U.N. SEMINAR WORKSHOPS

Saturday, July 9
Omni Park Central

FACULTY ADVISORS' WORKSHOP I

"Administration of MUN Programs: The Basics

In the first Faculty Workshop, Ms. Christine Allen of the Oregon High School International Relations League outlined the basics of running a Model U.N. and explained how her program in Oregon operates. The Oregon MUN is a state-wide program run by students. A Secretariat is elected each year and the committee chairs receive extensive training for their position. Ms. Allen stressed the importance of the credentialing process to ensure that all delegates are adequately prepared to participate in a Model U.N. In Oregon the credentialing process involves in-depth position papers as well as an oral session before an advisor and at least two students. Delegations also prepare credentials notebooks which consist of delegates' resumes and background history and data of the country which they represent. In preparation for the convention, staff goes on short retreats and committee chairs receive training in running a committee and writing resolutions. In addition, block chairs get in touch with their members to predetermine joint resolutions.

Ms. Allen also stressed the importance of encouraging students to go beyond the politics of the U.N. The Oregon Conference holds an international banquet the night before the conference, which delegates attend in native dress. They are then judged on their knowledge of the significance of their dress and on the authenticity of their costume. Social events such as dances, games and talent shows also help to keep delegates in contact with one another.

The Oregon Conference charges dues per school, per delegate and per country represented. In addition school club dues, fund-raisers and field trip money can help pay the cost of sending a delegation to the Model U.N. OHSIRL has also contacted their state Board of Education in attempts to secure grants for their program. Of course, finding sources for delegates is also important. The Oregon Conference encourages delegates to write their real missions to the U.N. (although care must be taken to state the reason for the request, especially in the case of nations not favored by our intelligence-gathering agencies).

Bruce Kramer

FACULTY ADVISORS' WORKSHOP II
"Finding Information for MUN Preparation"

Discussing the organization and success of his unique Model U.N. Research Library, Mr. Alan Armstrong of Huntington Beach, CA presented his workshop on MUN information sources. Staffed only by himself and several student volunteers, the library provides a wide array of information and resources for use in MUNs and other academic pursuits. The library is financially supported through a combination of parent and school administration gifts, as well as fund-raising activities.

Mr. Armstrong presented a number of information sources with which he is familiar and has had success, ranging from broad to specific and free to rather expensive. A list of the sources discussed is as follows:

Broad Sources for Background Information:

-United Nations Yearbook $85.00 (possible School Library purchase)
-Issues before the General Assembly $8.00 (Published by UNA-USA)
  -discusses major topics on GA and MUN agenda
-Resolutions and Decisions Book $10.00 (available in January from UN)
  -reprints resolutions and decisions of previous General Assembly
-Annotated Agenda $10.00 (available in July from UN)
  -each agenda item is discussed and expanded upon
-Europa Yearbook $150.00 (2-volume set; possible library purchase)
  -tables and charts of statistics, representation, leaders, etc.
-Background Notes (free from the State Dept.)
-Worldmark Encyclopedia of Nations (5-volume set)
  -volume on each continent updated every 2-3 years
-Striker Post area studies (annual and current)
-Political Handbook of the World $70.00 (annual)

Periodicals:

US News, Newsweek, World Affairs, Global Affairs, Christian Science Monitor, Washington Post Weekly, Aviation Week and Space Technology, South (Third-World news weekly), Jerusalem Post (weekly international edition $30.00 per year), World Press Review (monthly magazine composed of foreign press

articles), MacLean's (Canadian news weekly), Refugees (available from UN High Commission on Refugees), U.N. Chronicle (quarterly for $14.00), Journal of Palestine Studies (quarterly chronology of events published in Middle East, $40.00), Middle East Journal, Current History (each issue deals with specific area).

U.S. Government Materials:

For these free materials, write to:
Superintendent of Documents
Government Printing Office
Washington, DC 20402-9325

Current Policy (reprints U.S. Officials' speeches), Special Reports, NATO Review, GIST (overview of U.S. policy on specific issues), State Dept. Publications Catalog, State Dept. Bulletin (subscription fee $25.00/year).

Free Materials from the U.N.:

Disarmament Newsletter, Disarmament: A Periodic Review (quarterly), UNDRO News, Cooperation South (food and economic problems from UNDP), UNCTAD Bulletin, Desertification Control Bulletin (UNEP), International Atomic Energy Agency Bulletin, World Bank Index of Publications, UNIPUB Bulletin.

A subscription to all documents and verbatim records of the U.N. may be obtained from the U.N. for $500 per year, or $700 per year including Trade and Development documents.

Laurie McCaffrey

FACULTY ADVISORS' WORKSHOP III
"The Model U.N. and Social Studies Curriculum"

The difficulties of utilizing Model UNs in the traditional atmosphere of most schools was the focus of this workshop, jointly led by John Diehl and Christine Allen. Although most regions do not accept Model U.N. or World Issues classes as fulfillment of the Social Studies requirement, Diehl and Allen outlined a number of ways in which MUN can be worked into the existing curriculum. They included:

-Making MUN a requirement in American or World History courses which satisfy traditional requirements.
-Using Model UNs in International Relations magnet schools.
-Presenting MUN as an elective course or a course for gifted students.
-Model U.N. as a leadership course.
-Using MUN as an extracurricular activity.
-Offering MUN as a night class for students from a number of schools.
-Working with foreign language teachers to help develop international and cross-cultural interest in both fields.

Ms. Allen also discussed some of the problems of running a Model U.N., such as competition with other groups for money and resources and the trend towards 'textbook' teaching, which hampers the more creative and innovative approach inherent in a Model U.N. course.

In discussion, it became obvious that the wide variety of skills

employed in MUN (writing, speech, research, debate, history and international studies) could be utilized in an equally wide variety of teaching methods. Suggestions from the group included:

-Cooperation with debate and speech classes.
-Using MUN as speech credit towards the Forensic Seal, which can help students win college scholarships.
-Using MUN as a requirement in International Baccalaureate Program, an honors program in world affairs.
-Cooperation with Amnesty International High School groups.
-Using MUN to teach English as a second language.

Laurie McCaffrey

FACULTY ADVISORS'WORKSHOP IV
"Teaching Model U.N. Skills: The Art of Role-Playing & Diplomacy"

Drawing from his own experience in the United Nations, Mr. Christopher Hoh, representative from the U.S. Mission to the U.N., offered a number of valuable guidelines and suggestions for improving the Model U.N. experience. He began by outlining four tactical areas of consideration for each delegation - foreign policy goals, system objectives, style questions, and opening gambits. Delegates should have a good idea of their nation's foreign policy objectives and the methods it uses to achieve them. They should understand what kind of role (passive or aggressive) their nation plays in U.N. debate and pattern their own actions upon these considerations. He stressed the need for academic preparation, but even more so the need for creative thinking so that delegates can apply the knowledge they have accumulated and deal effectively with crises and unexpected developments. Delegates must learn to use tactical persuasion in order to build support among various delegations, cooperating with their opponents and attempting to understand their points of view. Finally, Mr. Hoh noted that teamwork and delegate responsibility should be emphasized, with advisors playing an observatory rather than supervisory role.

Group discussion raised a number of valuable suggestions stemming from faculty experiences with Model U.N. The importance of teamwork and student responsibility, rather than advisor supervision and input was stressed by all participants. The group further agreed that delegates should be instilled with professional behavior and undergo assertiveness training to help them carry out successful arbitration. Above all, students should understand that the ability to negotiate is ultimately more important than winning the overall conference. Suggestions for an effective delegation included:

-Head delegate to coordinate all issues and provide leadership for team.
-Delegation meetings during conference to inform all members of ongoing activities.
-Mock sessions to help students apply knowledge and deal with crises.
-Post-conference debriefing to diffuse tension and frustration, increase comprehension of issues and arbitration methods.
-'Roast' sessions: oral presentation followed by intensive questioning from audience to increase awareness and arbitration skills.
-Tutoring of newer delegates by more experienced ones to foster interest and enthusiasm, encouraging development of skills.

-Preparation of position papers to increase delegate awareness of nation's issues and opinions.
-Develop thorough understanding of rules, procedures, functions of committees, various types of diplomacy and different roles individual nations play.

Laurie McCaffrey

MUN CONFERENCE LEADERS WORKSHOP I
"Model U.N. Staff Management: Motivation & Training of Your Staff"

Jim Cairns, former Secretary-General of the Harvard Model United Nations, presented a workshop on the problems of training and motivating MUN staffs. Mr. Cairns emphasized that the quality of the staff is the main factor in the quality of the conference. Group discussions revealed many insights into the training and motivation of a quality staff. Deciding on a staff structure is a necessary step toward hosting a quality conference. Clear definition of titles is also crucial, as titles are worthless if officers don't know what they mean. Most MUN programs have the following: Secretary-General who oversees staff, makes major decisions, and delegates responsibilities; Under Secretary-Generals who handle mechanics of the conference; Committee Chairs who handle substantive background work. Naturally, each conference has its own needs and peculiarities and staff structure must accomodate them.

Most potential problems can be avoided by concentrating on five central ideas:
-New staff members must be briefed on what exactly an MUN does to give a sense of what's in store.
-Teach procedure with drill sessions and rapid-fire questioning to help chairs deal with both the complexity and pressure of an actual chairing situation.
--Practice committee dynamics by role playing in model sessions, so staff can predict the workings of an actual conference.
-Hold regular staff meetings and organize fun events so staff can learn to work as a team and enjoy each other's company.
-Inform staff of your expectations and remind them that they are serving as role models.

A happy and well organized staff like this will take pride in the conference and should have a low attrition rate.

Jim Pollock

MUN CONFERENCE LEADERS' WORKSHOP II
"Conference Services: What & How Much Is Needed"

Professor Robert Kovarik of Chicago conducted a workshop on Conference Services. While organizing services is not as glamorous as sporting a position of leadership, the task is essential to any conference. Participants in the workshop were broken into four discussion topics: staff organization; budgetary planning; pre-conference duties; and duties during the conference.

Staffing:
-Secretariat must pull together people of varying experience and interest.
-Alleviate stress and panic in crises by mapping out plan of action in advance.
-Hold training sessions for first time staffers as well as for veterans.

Budget Planning:
-Make a clear distinction between essential and nonessential services.
-Set aside about 75% of budget for the facility, an essential factor.
-Prioritize budget items to ensure there are enough funds for essentials.
-Obtain funds from consulates, the UNA-USA, grants from industry and business, fundraising, or home school.
-Employ cost containment measures such as free speakers, donated services.

Pre-conference Duties:
-Assign all duties well ahead of the conference.
-Make distinctions between long and short duties.
-Set strict deadlines, at least a week before the project is crucially needed.
-Set hotel and facility reservations several months in advance.

Conference Duties:
-Make facility office organized and accessible.
-Keep schedule tight to avoid confusion.
-Increase efficiency with prepared nametags, typewriters and computers.
-Assemble information packets at collation parties.

Jim Pollock

MUN CONFERENCE LEADERS' WORKSHOP III
"The Size & Scope of the Mode U.N. Conference: Limits & Efficacy of The MUN Experience"

Model United Nations programs tend to equate growth in the size and scope of a conference with success, but these programs must consider the effects of expansion on staff and delegates. Discussion among conference attendants revealed many of the advantages and disadvantages of large MUN conferences. Expanding such an event requires a great deal of hotel space, money and extensive planning far in advance. To meet this task a staff must be expanded and the problem of recruitment arises. A longer conference also puts more pressure on the schedules of staff, faculty advisors and delegates. Increased size, however, extends the horizons of a creative secretariat. Such a conference can include smaller connittees such as Ad Hoc Committees or and International Court of Justice.

A well-planned conference can accomodate delegates' preferences in both size and scope of committee. A good conference should also aim to please both individual and delegation. By encouraging the delegation to work together as a team, meeting periodically to discuss policy, success can be achieved on both levels. Members of the staff should make efforts to encourage interaction within each delegation. A large conference can be "shrunk" by encouraging blocks to plan strategy before it actually begins. Such preliminary discussion has the side benefit of allowing delegates to gain confidence among allies before being thrown into the larger forum. Methods of delegate recruitment include visiting schools without programs to encourage development, and listing conferences

in the UNA-USA calendar to draw the attention of distant schools.

Jim Pollock

MUN CONFERENCE LEADERS' WORKSHOP IV
"Crisis Simulations and Innovations: Enhancing the MUN Experience"

Crisis simulation and other innovations can have varying effects on a conference. Jerome Bookin-Weiner, the leader of this workshop, once hosted a conference which simulated an alien invasion of Earth. The crisis was not taken seriously, nor was the conference from that point forward. Properly planned and calculated, however, a simulation can be a very positive experience. The Secretariat must make the simulation believable and realistic, utilizing actual news breaks if at all possible. In the Security Council of the United Nations, a crisis almost inevitably prompts a quick cease-fire resolution before work on more comprehensive resolutions begins. In a MUN simulation, delegates should be gently prodded in this direction and discouraged from the tendency to point fingers. Delegates may be influenced by frequent news flashes produced by the Secretariat, hints to impartial delegates, or a home government. A room near the Security Council staffed by regional experts and dedicated to helping delegates carry out policy realistically. To carry out a successful crisis, staff must be well aware not only of the simulations but also of the need not to overkill an issue before the crisis relating to that issue arises. A poorly run simulation has often proven to be far worse than the lack of one. Other innovations discussed at this workshop include the use of crisis-generating, interactive computer programs and the creation of an international press delegation, assigned to the conference just as a national delegation would be.

Jim Pollock

SEMINAR PLENARIES
Sunday, July 10
Omni Park Central

A. "The United Nations' Importance to the Future of 'Succeeding Generations'"

Ambassador Peter Bruckner, Deputy Permanent Representative of Denmark to the United Nations, began the plenary by noting the extreme importance of the U.N. to his small, trade-oriented nation. He then traced the roots of the U.N. as an American invention based in Western political philosophy. Ironically, he stated, the present financial crisis faced by the U.N. is largely a result of a lack of U.S. support. The United States perceives a failure of the U.N. to meet global problems but, he argued, the United Nations was not meant to lead us to heaven, but to save us from hell and has quite possibly been instrumental in preventing a third World War. The Ambassador cited the low profile of the present Secretary-General as a factor in the lack of U.S. interest. Despite the ineffectiveness perceived by the U.S., the United Nations has been instrumental in the Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan, regional decolonization, and the promotion of human rights world-wide. It has also heoped in emergency situations such

as refugee problems and natural disasters.

Ambassador Bruckner noted that the death of the U.N. would leave no forum for the solution of many world problems and that a similar organization would have to replace it. Issues which are currently emerging, such as the Greenhouse Effect and other environmental problems, will soon require international discussion. In closing, the Ambassador noted the additional irony of the U.S. decision to withold funds at a point when the U.S. delegation is pushing for a strong profile in the U.N. Concurrently, the U.S.S.R. is increasing its committment to the world body and seems anxious to cooperate to an unprecedented extent. The Ambassador noted these developments with hope for the future and pointed out that "we must hang together or we will all hang apart."

Jim Pollock

B. "Building the Model U.N. Movement: The Model United Nations Consortium"

Closing the three-day conference, James P. Muldoon, Assistant Field Director of UNA-USA held a plenary on the building of the MUN movement. Mr. Muldoon noted the exponential growth of MUN programs over the past few years, as well as the jump in attendance of this seminar from thirty to eighty in just two years. Muldoon attributed this proliferation to the great dedication of those involved in MUN programs. To continue this progress, he encouraged leaders to participate in the UNA-MUN newsletter and to continue sending representatives to the annual seminar, as interaction and unity benefit all of the individual programs. By keeping in contact with UNA and other MUNs, students can discover new developments and methods in the Model U.N. community. MUN programs must be careful to clarify their goals in order to prevent misunderstanding by outsiders and damage to the program.

Mr. Muldoon then discussed his plan for the growth of all MUN programs through the Model United Nations Consortium, which will simplify the infrastructure of the MUN movement by bringing it together under one umbrella. The Consortium has a proposed budget of five million dollars which will promote innovation, creativity and growth of MUN conferences, as well as the perpetuation of quality within them. The open letter from the conference to the UNA was unanimously adopted by the plenary body and is likely to be accepted by UNA as well, allowing the Consortium to become a reality.

As the floor was opened for comments, a number of useful suggestions for conferences were offered:

-Allow more interaction between faculty advisors and conference leaders during the annual seminar.
-Help young people to understand the legal ramifications of a large conference and the need to enforce safety.
-Encourage social functions during the first night of the conference.
-Ensure that advisors thoroughly understand workings of actual U.N. debate.
-Have advisors get acquainted early in conference so they can exchange ideas.
-Help faculty understand fears of delegates and Secretariat through role-playing.
-Use Harvard Advisors' guide, which walks through the steps of a conference, to increase faculty understanding of process.
-Pair first-time faculty with more experienced advisors to encourage learning and cooperation.
-Participate in staff Question & Answer session with Secretariat.

-Promote interaction with international delegations.
-Have conference provide position papers and delegate handbooks.

Jim Pollock

MODEL U.N. LETTER TO UNA-USA NATIONAL CONVENTION

Greetings. We who represent the 60,000 high school and college students actively involved in Model U.N.s at the annual UNA-USA Model U.N. Seminar extend to the Board of Directors, delegates, and observers of UNA-USA our sincere appreciation for the support and assistance given over the years to the Model U.N. movement. As the Model U.N. movement gains momentum and strength, we welcome the continued integration of our efforts with those of the Association.

The increasing importance of the U.N. in the process of peace presents all of us with opportunities to contribute to the goals and principles of the U.N. Together, UNA-USA and the Model U.N. movement, we can make the U.N. stronger and more effective. As caretakers of our planet for future generations, we propose that the Model U.N. movement and UNA-USA work in unison to fulfill the promise of the Charter "to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war."

Therefore, we welcome the establishment of the Model United Nations Consortium under the auspices of the Association to coordinate the Association and the Model U.N. movement and to provide an international framework for the development and growth of Model U.N.s. We look to the Chapters, Divisions and members of the Council of Organizations for continued and increased support of our efforts as we move forward together in preparing the next generation for the challenges of our interdependent world. We strongly encourage the establishment in each chapter and division of a Model U.N. liaison to increase coordination and communication between chapters, divisions and Model U.N.s. Through this and other institutional ties, the goals of both the Model U.N. movement and the Association can be achieved. Our opportunity to meet with the leadership of UNA-USA during the weekend encourages all of us that our working relationship is strengthened and renewed with UNA-USA.

We thank the local leadership of UNA-USA for its support and look forward to an even brighter and more productive relationship for the future.